

<p>4. Specific Program Authorizations/Desalter Allocations</p>	<p>Storage and In-Lieu credit programs so that any detriment of credit accumulation does not outweigh its initial benefit.</p> <p>4. In the past, the Agency has authorized specific allocations for certain programs and projects. Is it in the Agency's best interest to continue such separate authorizations on a case by case basis (creating more complexity to our Allocation System), or should these authorizations be part of a different allocation system?</p>		<p>X</p>		
<p>C. <u>Health of Basins/Unabated Threats</u></p> <p>1. Seawater Intrusion</p> <p>2. Migration and Intrusion of Poor Quality Water</p> <p>3. Land Subsidence</p>	<p>1. Agency polices and management strategies have not prevented seawater intrusion along the Oxnard Plain. Unabated, this intrusion will further advance inland, resulting in the permanent loss of this groundwater resource.</p> <p>2. Current policies and procedures may not be effective in preventing this degradation. The mitigation and intrusion of poor quality water from shallow aquifers (or other sources) to deeper aquifers threatens better quality groundwater. Left unabated, groundwater quality can be degraded, resulting in loss of beneficial uses.</p> <p>3. Subsidence has been documented in several areas of the Oxnard Plain, and concern has been raised that allowing pumping trough depressions to form, and water levels to be depressed over a subsequent period of time will cause subsidence. Land subsidence is</p>		<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>		

<p>4. Pumping Trough Depressions</p>	<p>caused by long term chronic depletion of groundwater resulting in irreversible aquifer storage capacity loss (from dewatering of aquifer sediments). Subsidence also has the potential to impact surface infrastructure (buildings, roads, bridges, pipelines, levees, etc.).</p> <p>4. The Agency has several documented pumping trough depressions, both in coastal and inland basins. Acute and chronic over extraction of groundwater beyond safe yield can lead to pumping trough depressions. These depressions can lead to a number of adverse consequences: including saltwater intrusion, water quality degradation, reduced groundwater storage, availability and reliability, increased energy costs, costs for well deepening or replacement, stream flow depletion, and land subsidence.</p>		<p>X</p>		
<p>D. <u>Groundwater Management Plan</u></p> <p>1. Basin Management Objectives (BMOs)</p> <p>2. Management Strategies (Current and Proposed)</p>	<p>1. The 2007 Groundwater Management Plan contains water level and water quality Basin Management Objectives, and represent an important component in determining the effectiveness of Agency management strategies. Many of these BMOs were established in 2007 under an old groundwater model now being rehabilitated.</p> <p>2. The 2007 Groundwater Management Plan contains management strategies to achieve the Agency's mission, goals and objectives. These management strategies should be</p>		<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	

<p>3. Future Reductions</p>	<p>conditions have been used to manage groundwater extractions, and effect changes in water quality. The issuance of well permits can also be used to shift pumping from a lower aquifer system to an upper aquifer system.</p> <p>3. If no effective management strategies are implemented, and/or if basin conditions worsen, then future additional reductions may need to be considered Agency-wide, or on a basin or sub-basin basis. How/Should Emergency Ordinance E provisions be translated into a permanent Ordinance?</p>		<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	
<p><u>Supply</u></p> <p>1. Reclamation/Recycled Projects</p> <p>2. Brackish Groundwater Projects</p>	<p>1. A number of Reclamation/Recycled projects are being planned that could provide the region with significant additional water supply to off-set groundwater demand. The Agency can authorize the use of credits and/or other policies to facilitate these projects, as long as they are beneficial to the region and the Agency's short and long term objectives and goals.</p> <p>2. A number of Brackish Groundwater Desalter projects are being planned that could provide the region with significant additional water supply to off-set groundwater demand. The Agency can authorize the use of credits and/or other policies to facilitate these projects, as long as they are beneficial to the region and</p>		<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	

<p>3. Aquifer, Storage and Recovery Projects</p>	<p>the Agency's short and long-term objectives and goals.</p> <p>3. The construction and operation of Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project(s) can be beneficial to a region and an effective tool if properly operated, have operational triggers and contingency plans in place, actively monitored, and data made available. In addition, Agency exports and imports from ASR projects may be a point for consideration.</p>		<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	
<p><u>Financial/Fiscal</u></p> <p>1. Establishment of a Water Replenishment Fee</p> <p>2. Use of Surcharges</p>	<p>1. The Agency's Enabling Legislation, prohibits the Agency from supply side solutions, including funding, and operating facilities or purchasing supplemental sources of water. The establishment of a Water Replenishment Fee has been suggested, under certain conditions, to provide the Agency with an effective balance to groundwater management.</p> <p>2. Surcharges have historically been used by the Agency as a disincentive tool to limit over extraction of groundwater. In recent, history, surcharges have been used to support the Agency's operations, including staffing. Concern has been raised that surcharges should be used for other purposes, such as paying for supplemental water.</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	

<p>3. Adequacy of Current Management/Pump Charges</p>	<p>3. The Agency primarily funds its management operations through the collection of pump charges from Operators. Over time the Agency has raised its pump charge to its current level of \$4 per AF. At the \$4 AF level, funding for the Agency’s groundwater management oversight, staffing and operations are on an unsustainable track, and do not support additional efforts to address many of the issues listed in this table.</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	
<p><u>Equity and Certainty</u></p> <p>1. Meter and Extraction Verification Inspection Program</p> <p>2. Self-Reporting</p>	<p>1. The Agency, in order to effectively manage the groundwater resources, requires accurate groundwater extractions and reporting. An effective Meter and Extraction Verification and Inspection Program is essential to verify the accuracy of the information used in analysis for decision-making. Despite an Ordinance Code requirement for many years, the Agency continues to have operators that fail to timely calibrate their flow meter, or report. In addition, many operators fail to report their extractions, timely or otherwise.</p> <p>2. The Agency, in order to effectively manage its groundwater resources, requires accurate and timely reporting of groundwater extractions. The Agency historically has relied on a self-reporting system or honor system for reporting extractions and water use. Improvements to self-reporting program would prevent any cheating on reporting, or water use, and create a fair, firm, consistent and equitable</p>		<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	

<p>3. Ordinance Enforcement Program</p>	<p>application of the current rules and requirements.</p> <p>3. Timely and consistent application of the Agency's Ordinance is critical to the Agency's success. In addition, enforcement of the Ordinance is a critical ingredient in creating the deterrence needed to encourage the regulated community to anticipate requirements, and apply consequences for those who choose to violate, and equity to those that comply. Without a strong enforcement program to back the Agency's cooperative approach, the public's confidence and the Agency's regulatory framework may be in jeopardy. The Agency's ability to fully implement and have all Operators comply with our Ordinance code is constrained by existing resources.</p>		<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	
<p><u>Governance</u></p> <p>1. Board Composition</p> <p>2. Staff Support</p>	<p>1. Board Composition - Is the current Board structure adequate?</p> <p>2. Staff Support – Is the County the appropriate organization to provide staffing support?</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>		
<p><u>Other Long-Term Issues</u></p>					

FCGMA SHORT-TERM ISSUES

(Less than 12 months)

Issue	Description	Legislative	Policy	Operations	Priority Ranking
<u>Emergency Ordinance E Implementation</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Variance Reviews and Appeals 2. Updated Database and Forms 3. Agriculture to M&I Transfers 4. PTP Customers 5. Irrigation Allowance Program 		<p style="text-align: center;">X</p> <p style="text-align: center;">X</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">X</p>	
<u>Other Short-Term Issues</u>					